



HIV/AIDS, STD & TB Prevention ALABAMA

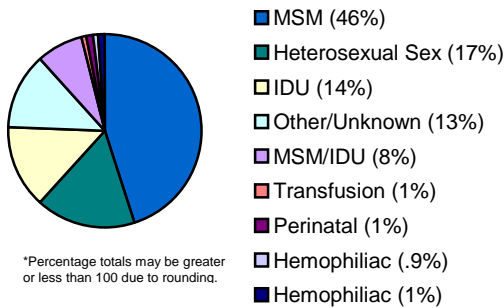
HIV/AIDS Epidemic

Alabama reported 7,607 cumulative AIDS cases to CDC as of December 2003.

Cumulative Reported AIDS Cases by Mode of Exposure, through June 17, 2005

*N = 7,922

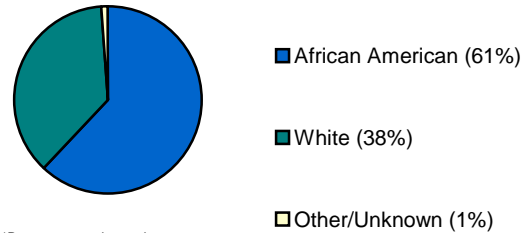
SOURCE: Alabama Department of Public Health



Cumulative Reported AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity, through June 17, 2005

*N = 7,922

SOURCE: Alabama Department of Public Health



Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

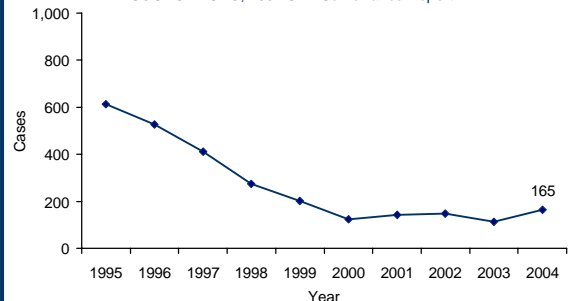
Syphilis

Primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis (the stages when syphilis is most infectious) remains a problem in southern U.S. and some urban areas. In Alabama the rate of P&S syphilis decreased by 74% from 1995-2004

- Alabama ranked 9th among the 50 states with 3.7 cases of P&S syphilis per 100,000 persons.
- The number of congenital syphilis cases decreased from 18 in 1995 to 11 in 2004.

P&S Syphilis Cases in Alabama, 1995-2004

SOURCE: CDC, 2004 STD Surveillance Report



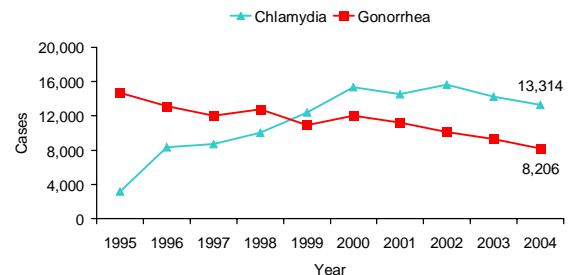
Chlamydia and Gonorrhea

Chlamydial and gonorrheal infections in women are usually asymptomatic and often go undiagnosed. Untreated, these infections can lead to pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), which can cause tubal infertility, ectopic pregnancy, and chronic pelvic pain.

- Alabama ranked 28th among the 50 states in chlamydial infections (295.8 per 100,000 persons) and 4th in the rate of gonorrhea infections (182.3 per 100,000 persons)
- Rates of chlamydia among Alabama women (503.3 cases per 100,000 females) were 6.8 times greater than those among Alabama men (73.6 cases per 100,000 males).

Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Cases in Alabama, 1995-2004

SOURCE: CDC, 2004 STD Surveillance Report

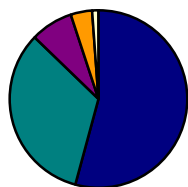


Tuberculosis

TB Cases by Race/Ethnicity, through 2003

*N = 258

SOURCE: CDC, 2003 TB Surveillance Report



- African American (54%)
- White (33%)
- Hispanic (8%)
- Asian/Pacific Islander (4%)
- Unknown/Missing (1%)

*Percentage totals may be greater or less than 100 due to rounding.

Although rates of tuberculosis (TB) infection in the U.S. have declined substantially since 1992, rates among foreign-born persons continued to increase. In 2003, Alabama reported

- ❑ The 11th highest rate of TB in the U.S.
- ❑ A total of 258 TB cases with 54% affecting African Americans and 33% affecting Whites. In all, about 12% were among foreign-born persons.

Examples of Program Initiatives Supported by CDC

HIV/AIDS

Jefferson County AIDS in Minorities is a community-based organization in Birmingham that targets African Americans who are living with HIV infection and are at risk of re-infecting persons already living with the virus and/or infecting HIV negative persons through risky behaviors. The program provides prevention case management services to HIV-positive men who have sex with men, and increases the knowledge of HIV transmission among women of childbearing years, substance abusers, and homeless persons in Jefferson County.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

Amplified gonorrhea and chlamydia testing is provided in all county health departments. Every male and female who attends an STD clinic is screened for gonorrhea and chlamydia. In addition, this technology allows for the expansion of urine-based screening among adolescents and young adults where the privacy of an exam is not an option. To prevent another prison-based syphilis outbreak, the Syphilis Elimination Special Outbreak Response Team (SORT) conducted a mass screening of St. Clair Correctional Facility inmates in Springville, Alabama. One thousand five hundred fourteen (1514) inmates were screened for syphilis. Six cases with epidemiological links were identified and 55 contacts and clusters were preventatively treated. As a result of this successful program, Prison Health Services and the STD program produced a written protocol addressing the handling of STDs in the prison.

National Center for HIV, STDs & TB Prevention Funding to Alabama, 2005 (US\$)

HIV/AIDS	\$4,035,953
STDs	\$2,282,498
TB	\$1,246,664

Tuberculosis (TB)

In 2002, the Alabama Department of Public Health, Division of Tuberculosis (TB) Control, with support from CDC, put into operation a statewide, web-based data management system known as the Alabama TB Information System (ATIS). The system incorporates patient management, contact investigation, surveillance, and program management functions. Both the Mississippi and Arkansas tuberculosis programs adopted this system after reviewing its capabilities.

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